

---

Democracy and Diplomacy by Arthur Ponsonby

Source: *The Journal of Race Development*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (Jan., 1919), pp. 315-316

Published by: .

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29738303>

Accessed: 01-08-2014 01:42 UTC

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



<http://www.jstor.org>

enlightenment as to the true and intimate causes of this war and the long treacherous preparations of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Her father was a Hungarian and in the diplomatic service, so she grew up in an atmosphere saturated with international politics. She accompanied her father, who was Austro-Hungarian Minister to Holland, to the first Peace Conference at the Hague. Here she came in close contact with the political movements of the great European countries and she convinced herself that the Central Powers were opposed to the principles of durable peace which the Entente nations were so anxious to see established.

Upon the death of her father she spent some time within the German Empire. Here she was held in the greatest suspicion for her pro-Russian and anti-German sentiments. Later she took up her residence in Russia. She closes her volume with a final appeal to Russia to throw off the German yoke and to rise better and greater than before.

C. E. S.

*The Rebuilding of Europe.* By DAVID JAYNE HILL. New York, The Century Company, 1917. 289 pp.

David Jayne Hill, a diplomat of experience and a historian, is unusually well qualified to discuss *The Rebuilding of Europe*. After a historic survey, he sets forth the conditions existing in the different states in order to show that nations in their "economic imperialism," the real cause of the Great War, are tribal not international in thought. This fact must be taken into account when discussing reconstruction plans. A purely political organization, such as a superstate which armed force implies, would be resisted by all nations, since no state is willing to give up any of its "inherent rights." Modern nations, before forming an international organization, must rid themselves of their "heritage of evil," the traditional belief that the sovereignty of a state is synonymous with supreme power. When the states, which are really business corporations, are willing to accept the principles of universal justice which are extended to individuals within democracies, the details for a league of peace will be easily formulated.

M. T. M.

*Democracy and Diplomacy.* By ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P. London, Methuen and Company. 1915. 194 pp.

A study of the question of democratic control in England. The writer, a member of Parliament, voices his protest against

the methods used in the field of foreign politics and makes a strong plea for the adoption of the same methods in the management of foreign affairs as home affairs. The House of Commons and the people are, he thinks, to blame for having submitted so long to a system by which they are deprived of control over international relations, "the most important branch of public affairs." He maintains that it is absurd for Foreign Office debates to be "the low-water mark of Parliamentary interest." The book contains opinions of many authorities which serve to show there has long been recognition of the defect in the present constitutional practice with regard to the management of foreign affairs.

*Origins of the Triple Alliance.* By ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917. 236 pp.

A brief but excellent survey of the origins and work of the Triple Alliance. Especially valuable for teachers and students of the present war. The book is a revision of a group of lectures delivered by Dr. Coolidge in 1916. It makes clear the importance of the Triple Alliance as the great political and military factor in world affairs since the Franco-Prussian war. Bismark's policies and diplomatic triumphs are sketched with keen insight, and regard for his prescience is increased.

*From Isolation to Leadership. A Review of American Foreign Policy.* By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y. 1918. 215 pages.

In a brief, concise manner Dr. Latané has reviewed the foreign policy of the United States from the days of the "warning of Washington against permanent alliance and the warnings of Jefferson against entangling alliances" to the time when the aims upon which the United States entered into the World War were definitely stated.

The Monroe Doctrine is discussed at length. The author believes that in its modern interpretation it has developed in us certain imperialistic tendencies which closely resemble the European imperialism which the United States has hoped to check.

The United States gradually departed from its place of isolation through its participation in various international conferences, such as the Berlin Conference, the Hague Peace Conferences, and the Algeiras Conference. It was instrumental in securing